



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Training for the Public Profession of the Law. By ALFRED ZANTZINGER REED. (New York: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1921. Pp. 498.)

Mr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation, in a preface entitled "Educational Surveys and Social Progress," reveals the purpose of this sort of work. He says: "Formal education, therefore, has become throughout the civilized world the universal business of society, and next to those fundamental processes by which men are fed and clothed and warmed, the business of education is the chief business of society." Extensive studies are therefore being made of the various fields of education. This particular portion of the studies was stimulated by a definite request from the American Bar Association under the date of February 7, 1913.

The large book is divided into eight "Parts", such as "Comparative Development of Law and the Legal Profession in England, Canada and the United States", "Rise and Multiplication of Law Schools;" and there are thirty-three subdivisions or chapters and an extensive appendix of five sections. The work seems most comprehensive and still promise is made of another study "dealing with the contemporary situation in greater detail."

The State of Washington is mentioned several times in the work. While discussing the system of any judge admitting a candidate to practice law, called "any court to all," the Territory of Washington is shown (page 69) to have started with that system in 1853. In 1863, the Territory of Washington advanced with others (page 91) in prescribing definite periods of study before admission to practice law. By 1870, the Territory of Washington, still without a law school, was among the States requiring the entire period of study to be under a local practitioner, (page 247). The Universities of Minnesota and Washington are shown (page 414) to have abandoned evening instruction and to be offering only full-time work.

The other references to Washington are in the appendix. In the "Chronological List," the law school at the University of Washington is given (page 428) as started in 1899; at Gonzaga University, Spokane, in 1912, (page 429); "Tacoma School of Law, Tacoma, (University of Puget Sound, 1912; connection broken) 1913-1920," (page 430).

On page 440 two law schools now existing in the State of Washington are given as University of Washington, School of Law,

with the device II M 3, meaning that admission requires the student to have had at least two years of academic training, the law course requires the student's full time and three years of residence work to complete the law course; Gonzaga University, Department of Law, II E 4, meaning the requirement of two years of academic training for admission, instruction given in the evening or part time and four years of residence work is required to complete the law course.

Pacific Salmon Fisheries. By JOHN N. COBB. (Washington, D. C.; Government Printing Office, 1912. Pp. 268. 35 cts.)

This is listed as Bureau of Fisheries Document No. 902. It is the third edition of Mr. Cobb's valuable report and brings the statistical data up to January 1, 1920. The first edition appeared in 1911 and the second in 1917. Since then Mr. Cobb has become Director of the College of Fisheries, University of Washington. This book deals mostly with the species of fish, their culture, capture, preparation and the commerce resulting. The statistics and general information of the important industry make the work valuable also for history.

Year Book of the Washington Society of the Sons of the Revolution. By WILLIAM DAVID PERKINS, DOUGLAS CARROL, CONOVER and GEORGE HYDE PRESTON, Committee. (Seattle: The Society, 1921. Pp. 62.)

Here are compiled the constitution and by-laws, lists of officers and members showing the foundation for membership of each member. The many prominent citizens whose ancestors participated in the War for American Independence and the facts of such participation being set forth give this book a peculiar biographical importance.

Reports. By CLAUDE C. RAMSAY. (Seattle: Privately printed. Pp. 15.)

Mr. Ramsay is chairman of the Board of Commissioners of King County, Washington. This pamphlet resulted from a journey through Eastern States after which he made reports to the Board of County Commissioners of King County on "County Government